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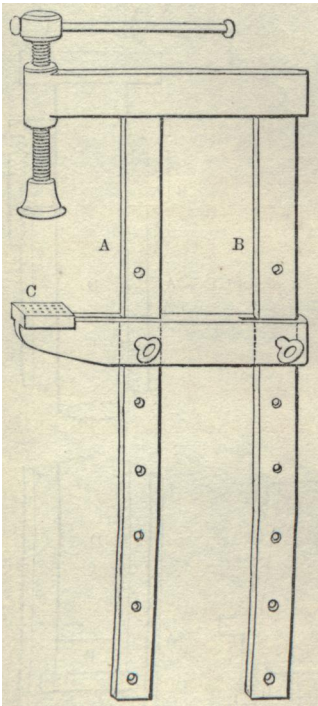
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## No. VIII.

## IMPROVED CRAMP FOR JOINERS.

*The SILVER ISIS MEDAL was presented to Mr. S. NICHOLLS, 19 Harrold's Row, Green Bank, St. George's East, for his improved Cramp for Joiners and others.*

THE improvement on the ordinary cramp, as effected by Mr. Nicholls, consists in dividing the weight of metal



usually put into one bar, as at B, into two distinct bars, A and B, which are set perfectly parallel with each other, the object being to give additional strength to the instrument and to prevent racking, to which the ordinary cramp is liable. The jaw C is at right angles to A and B, and has two perforations through which the parallel bars A and B move freely; it has also two circular holes through which are passed pins to secure it to the parallel bars at different distances, to suit timbers of various sizes, the bars having corresponding holes perforated at equal distances.

Certificates in favour of the improved cramp were received from the following shipwrights, carpenters, joiners, and tool-makers, Thomas Miers, 34 Whitechapel Road; Richard Scanes, shipwright, New Crane Dock; George Knight, Foster Lane; George Keates, mast and block-maker, 209 High Street, Wapping; John John-

ston, carpenter, 7 Red Lion Street, Wapping; J. R. Hickman, Whitechapel; W. Illingworth, house and ship-joiner, Great Hermitage Street, Wapping; J. Brodie, Wapping; and Mr. Stevens, of the firm of Messrs. Grissell and Peto.

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No. IX.

IMPROVED RULING MACHINE FOR  
ENGRAVERS.

*The GOLD ISIS MEDAL was presented to Mr. F. WARNER, Spann's Building, St. Pancras, for his improved Ruling Machine for Engravers.*

IN 1841, Mr. Warner received the Society's silver medal for a ruling-machine for the use of engravers, which is described in Vol. LIV. of the Society's Transactions, since which time a more perfect knowledge of what was required to enable the machine to be applied to other branches of the art induced him to turn his attention to the subject, and the result is the machine in its present form.

The moving principle for the division of the lines is that commonly known as Mr. Taylor's (or the lever motion), described in Vol. LI. of the Society's Transactions; and Mr. Warner's improvement consists in the application of that principle to a machine calculated to perform the work with greater precision. In the act of using the machine as hitherto constructed, the person ruling is under the necessity of being at the end instead of behind his work; thus the lines are always in a vertical direction, and, consequently, the power of stopping at any required point exactly, and also of seeing distinctly what he may be doing, becomes very limited: but, notwith-